TABLE 4.4—Continued

Pollutant, substance, or chemical	Ground water quality criteria
26. Iron	26. 0.3mg/L
27. Manganese	27. 0.05rng/L
28. Odor and taste	28. None noticeable
29. Oil and grease and hydrocarbons	29. None noticeable petroleum
30. pH (standard units)	30. 5-9
31. Phenol	31. 0.3mg/L
32. Sodium	32. Natural background
33. Sulfate	33. Natural background
34. Total dissolved solids	34. Natural background
35. Zinc and compounds	35. 5mg/L

SOURCE: Regulations Implementing the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act, Chapter 14A, Subchapter 6, Ground Water Quality Standards—April 1985.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A comprehensive classification system such as that used in Connecticut can be an effective tool for optimizing ground water protection efforts. Maps prepared on the basis of a classification system can be used to guide activities such as the development of standards for water supply, land use management, source controls, and remedial action. By directing the location of potential sources of pollutants away from critical areas, classification can also reduce the cost and controversy associated with case-by-case siting of facilities. In addition, a mechanism for coordination between state and local governments is provided. Where mapping is not feasible, because of divided authority or data limitations, classification can still provide guidance, especially during permitting and enforcement procedures. However, its usefulness in this case is more reactive than helpful as a planning tool. This is true of the classification systems in Massachusetts and in New Jersey outside the Central Pine Barrens zone, where all fresh ground water is essentially considered to be one class (i.e., drinking water).

The committee recommends that states consider classifying their ground water in conjunction with a mapping program that specifically identifies critical areas and resources for special protection. If the data are not sufficient, state and local efforts should be directed at collection of the necessary information to provide for classification and mapping in a phased approach. The lack of sufficient data should not necessarily preclude the development of a classification